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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 24, 1922.  
CONGRESSMAN NOLAN PASSES  
SHIP SUBSIDY MACHINE READY  
ELECTION MARKS AN EPOCH  
OLD GUARD PASSES  
WORKING HOURS AND LIFE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
European Baking Company.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,  
945 Cole.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Illinois-Pacific Glass Works.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
White Lunch Establishments.

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Market at Fifth

San Francisco

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Bollermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Casket Trimmers No. 94.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30 and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—268 Market.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.  
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newsboys' Union No. 17568—1254 Market.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Railroad Bollermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Shoe Repairers—Meet 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 62.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1256 Market St.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1922

No. 43

## Congressman Nolan Passes

Congressman John I. Nolan died in St. Mary's Hospital in this city last Saturday morning at 11 o'clock after an illness that lasted several months. The immediate cause of death was lung trouble, which developed as the result of his weakened condition following a capital operation performed about two months ago.

Congressman Nolan's death, though not unexpected, came with a shock to his thousands of friends in this city and throughout the country. He is survived by a widow and a minor daughter, who were with him when the end came, and by a sister and a brother.

Congressman Nolan was born in this city January 14, 1874, and has spent practically his entire life here. As a boy of nine he went to work in O'Brien's store on Market street, and at the age of 14 began his apprenticeship at the molder's trade, which he followed during his lifetime, joining the Molders' Union as soon as he became eligible for membership and continued his activity in that organization up to the hour of his death, serving as business agent and secretary of the local union, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council and executive board member of the International Molders' Union.

Nolan was elected to Congress in 1912 and was successively re-elected each two years from that time on without opposition. At the recent election he was elected for the sixth term. In the House of Representatives he was recognized as the leader of the labor group and was chairman of the Committee on Labor. He was commended officially by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor for his splendid service in Congress in the interest of the common people.

John I. Nolan was a most unusual man, and in his death one of the finest character it has been our good fortune to meet passes to the great beyond. He was a man of tender sympathies, loyal, generous and a thorough student of human nature, a practical idealist. He was always considerate and kindly to his fellow men, never taking into account his own good or welfare when duty called, and this hastened his early end. Truly, he was one of God's noblemen, and his passing is more than a commonplace event, for it recalls the handful of Spartans who, during the trying times of the past, maintained the spirit of organization when the public mind was not in such a receptive mood as it is today. Those times demanded men possessing character like John I. Nolan. Then it was truly a struggle—without a labor press, without public opinion, without enthusiasm on the part of the workers themselves. These things were causes for discouragement and tested the faith of those who were blazing the way for unionism, but John I. Nolan stood always by his guns unafraid and determined, and his courage was rewarded little by little as the years passed, until before his death he could look upon the splendid movement he had labored to build with satisfaction and joy.

John I. Nolan is not dead—just a great white light is no longer visible to mortal eyes, while mortal tongues may well ask, "Oh, death, where is thy sting?"

"Life is real, life is earnest,

And the grave is not its goal;

Dust thou art, to dust returnest,

Was not spoken of the soul."

On Wednesday many thousands of citizens from all walks of life attended the impressive services over the departed statesman. With bared and bowed heads, city, state and national officials paid the final tribute as one of California's most respected statesmen was laid to rest in Holy Cross Cemetery after one of the largest and most impressive funerals ever held in San Francisco.

Official and humble workingman, patrician and plebian, friends and admirers of the late Congressman from all walks of life, stood shoulder to shoulder, companions in a common grief, as the memory of labor's and the people's representative was honored in a double service, first in the rotunda of the City Hall and later in St. Mary's Cathedral on Van Ness Avenue, whence the body was sent to its final repose with a solemn requiem high mass, presided over by Archbishop Edward J. Hanna.

### IN MEMORIAM.

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Labor Council, in behalf of the Council and its affiliated unions:

Whereas, The people of this city, the State and the nation on this day mourn the great and immeasurable loss of Congressman Hon. John I. Nolan, San Francisco's foremost citizen and well-beloved representative at Washington; and

Whereas, By his well-directed energy, talent and devotion to the cause of human uplift and betterment he rose from the obscurity of common tasks to the heights of public office and trust, in which course he rendered his constituents invaluable aid and service, exemplifying in his work the innate worth and nobility of common humanity and the practicability of its ideals; and

Whereas, In the organized labor movement he served faithfully as a member and executive, earning for himself the unbounded love and confidence of his fellow workers, as he never faltered in doing his duty, never abandoned the cause he deemed right, and never laid down in the face of obstacles and adversity, but always kept fighting on in the cause he loved and for which he lived; and

Whereas, Labor and the citizenship in general can raise no monument in his honor and memory greater than the many he has placed upon the statute books of this State and nation, still we pay special tribute and gratitude to him for California Woman Suffrage, the Eight-Hour Law for women, the Workmen's Compensation System, and for the many material increases in wages and improvements in working conditions in private and public employments, all of which bear witness of his practical and ideal statesmanship and constitute milestones in social and economic progress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated unions, through their accredited officers and delegates, mourn the loss of Brother John I. Nolan; that deepest sympathy and condolence be tendered to his bereaved widow and child; that, as a token of sorrow and appreciation of the value of labor's great leader and member, the charter be draped in black for the space of thirty days; that this resolution be spread upon the minutes; and that copies be transmitted to the family of the deceased and to the press.

### LABOR'S STATESMAN.

By James Lord.

The passing of the Hon. John I. Nolan will be a matter of acute sorrow throughout the labor world.

Congressman Nolan could with propriety be named Labor's Statesman. No man has stood up more nobly in the great battle for human rights than has this magnificent and good man. He worked in and out of season, going day and night with sorely impaired health, in the defense and furthering of the rights and opportunities of the men and women who do the useful work of the world.

As a representative of labor, I was rather closely associated with Congressman Nolan on many matters concerning the rights of labor and good government in Washington. We have at times put good men on that hill, but never a better one than this representative of the Molders' Union.

I shall not forget his exhausting efforts with regard to the hearings on the bituminous coal situation, which hearings were held under his supervision. He followed his usual custom of giving all of his physical and mental effort, that principles of justice embodied in our creed and our splendid Constitution be understood and applied. He strove in this magnificent spirit when he sorely needed rest and a doctor's care. He analyzed each situation and when convinced of the true procedure, he was as fearless and determined as a Crusader of old that justice and full opportunity be established in the affairs of mankind.

I feel that I am better to have known this magnificent champion of human rights.

He was literally and in truth a Soldier of the Common Good. In these chaotic days, men of his standards can be illy spared.

With sorrowful hearts we bid a mortal farewell to John I. Nolan; even as we feel that acute grief and sorrow, we will gain inspiration in looking in retrospect in his splendid work, his fearless and undaunted championship of human rights.

John I. Nolan and his kind will in the annals of the future be recorded as among the greatest souls that ever trod the sands of time. To such splendid men we owe our inspiration and progress.

And in the spirit in which he labored will liberty and peace and an infinitely greater tolerance and sympathy take its abode in the hearts of the children of men.

### WANT CONTENTED FARMERS.

At a conference of bankers and others in New York President Cromwell of the New York Stock Exchange expressed alarm over the discontent of farmers. Mr. Cromwell suggested that investment bankers "bend their efforts toward cultivating the confidence of the farmers." He said this sort of business might not be profitable at first, "but bankers are in honor bound to do something for the rural people."

The speaker said there exists "a strong suspicion" on the part of the farmers that they have been handed the hot end of the poker. This suspicion, it was declared, was founded "almost" entirely upon misunderstanding.



## SHIP SUBSIDY MACHINE READY.

"Now or Never" is Attitude of Proponents as Reactionary Control Enters Last Lap—"Tell 'Em Anything" Lasker in Publicity Reveals Panicky Condition.

By International Labor News Service.

With the announcement by President Harding that a special session of Congress would be called on November 20 and that every effort would be made to put over the ship subsidy bill while the old guard remains in the saddle, has come a flood of renewed propaganda for the ship subsidy.

Propagandists are floundering as a result of the recent election, as illustrated by two press statements, issued on the same day by the National Merchant Marine Association. A paragraph from one statement reads:

"The importance of the extra session of Congress just called by President Harding, to begin November 20, is emphasized by the results of the elections held this week with the whittling down to a narrow margin of the administration's majority in both branches of the National Legislature. The new Congress will not come into being until March 4 next; but the shadow of its coming must be reckoned with. Failure to pass shipping legislation before the end of the present Congress can only spell disaster for the American merchant marine."

Another part of the same bulletin emphasizes this dependence upon the old guard Republicans to put over the subsidy bill:

"With a Republican majority of more than 150 in the House and of nearly 25 in the Senate, as Congress will stand until March next, there is an ample margin available for the passage of the shipping bill. The House can readily pass the measure in the two weeks of the extra session, before the regular short session begins on December 4, after which date the Senate could take up the bill and pass it. Republican leaders in Congress have assured the President that this will be done despite the filibuster expected in the Senate."

In view of these statements it is curious to read in the same bulletin the assertion that the election did not reflect public antagonism to ship subsidy.

The rout of ship subsidy in the elections is elsewhere admitted and United States Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, is quoted at length in a statement of the same date as declaring that "our shipping is no more a Republican or a Democratic institution than our army or our navy."

The ship subsidy proponents having tried to put it over as a Republican party measure, now hasten to assert through Senator Ransdell that "the problem of American shipping cannot properly be regarded as a partisan issue and that to treat it on the basis of politics will be disastrous."

Chairman Lasker of the U. S. Shipping Board, is a "publicity man." This is a sample of his "tell 'em anything" policy, which works some of the time, but as Abraham Lincoln said, "You cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

## FAULTY SHIP MANAGEMENT.

If American ship owners were efficient they could compete with foreign rivals, according to Captain Daniel A. J. Sullivan.

While the national administration and ship owners are demanding a subsidy to aid American vessels, Captain Sullivan declared at a meeting of naval architects and marine engineers that more efficiency by the ship owners would place them on a par with foreign vessels in operating costs. He said the principal items—fuel, cargo handling and insurance—could be reduced greatly.

## WHY EXEMPTION?

By International Labor News Service.

Did the Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew Mellon, inaugurate the stock dividend and melon-cutting era of 1922-1923?

Congressman James A. Frear wants to know and he has written a letter to Secretary Mellon, asking for information on this and other questions relating to the methods of wealthy men and corporations for avoiding payment of federal taxes.

"Since we were last privileged to address you, two dominant factors in the world finance have made decisive moves. Andrew Mellon, banker, oil magnate and capable Secretary of our Treasury, controlling the immensely wealthy Gulf Oil Corporation, inaugurated the stock dividend and melon cutting era of 1922-1923. Gulf Oil led the movement with a 200% stock dividend. The stock jumped from \$400 to \$800.

"The Rockefellers followed immediately by deciding to distribute the Standard Oil surpluses. The Standard Oils—Kentucky, California, New Jersey, New York and Vacuum followed with the distribution from 100% to 400%. Nearly thirty more Standard Oils are 'possibles.' The American Radiator and National Biscuit companies were doubtless influenced and also declared large stock dividends. Many others will follow.

"Our last issue indicated these possibilities (page 5, September, 1922). The probable effect on future American markets is not exaggerated. Nothing like it has ever happened before—and it is unlikely to happen again in a generation."

The Secretary's attention is also called to the following from the official report of the Standard Oil Company, The Lamp:

"In ten years from 1912 to 1921, inclusive, the company (New Jersey Standard Oil subsidiary), has shown net earnings before taxes of \$775,163,260. Of this sum \$115,517,677 has been paid for taxes; \$222,065,226 represents aggregate dividends and \$437,580,357, has been absorbed by the needs of the business."

Commenting upon this, Congressman Frear says:

"This shows, if interpreted correctly, that Standard Oil of New Jersey, the subsidiary company under discussion, made in profits for ten years 77% or 77½% annually; that after paying taxes it distributed 220% in cash dividends or 22% annually to its stockholders, and in addition to this enormous profit, it laid by in surpluses \$437,580,357, or 44% profit every year.

"On this showing I ask you, is it possible that you cannot find question in your mind for the imposition of penalty provided in Section 220, and is it not a fact that your Commissioner has failed to demand of Standard Oil a statement of its 'needs in business,' and has refused to enforce the penalty provided in section 220, acting under your advice in the matter? Is it not 'prima facie' evidence that the purpose of setting aside 437% surplus in ten years was to prevent the imposition of the individual surtax on its stockholders? If you claim it is not, then indeed, Congress has a duty to perform in reaching by law the undistributed surplus that thus avoids individual surtaxes."

"Only secret records and secret administration of the law makes this startling situation possible," says Congressman Frear, who also notes that this year's treasury deficit will reach \$570,000,000, due in large part to the \$450,000,000 excess profits tax repeal urged by Mellon.

Having in mind Mellon's melons, Congressman Frear closes his extraordinary indictment with the following sentence:

"Renewing my observation that it is an incongruous situation that asks you to enforce Section 220, but again urging a strict imposition of the penalty therein provided to reach abnormal surpluses, I am, etc."



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**ELECTION MARKS AN EPOCH.**

The people, through Thomas Jefferson, smashed the Federalist party with its sedition law and anti-democratic instincts. Six decades later the people wrote slavery's sentence and smashed the Whig party because liberty can not compromise with traffic in human beings.

Eight decades later—November, 1922—the people's political expression marks the beginning of another era in the nation's life.

This election differs from all others. It is the first time the United States Senate lost its characteristic of being the haven for privilege.

The people have caused other political upheavals. The policies of other administrations have been rebuked, but this is the first time privilege has been challenged on the floor of the United States Senate.

In every decade, in every generation, the "old guard" was considered invulnerable. Before the civil war it was the bulwark of slavery. Following the civil war the agents for steel, for textiles, for lumber, for the packing industry, for coal, for the railroads, were known and shamelessly proclaimed.

President could be defeated and Congressmen retired to private life, but the senate system continued.

In late years agitation against these political agents made some headway, but they could yet stand on the Senate floor and advocate handcuffing labor to its task, remove taxes from wealth and urge a ship subsidy for the favored few.

The recent election has changed this. The American house of lords no longer exists. The Senate has lost its characteristic. Industrial oligarchs will not control that body when the new Congress convenes.

Another feature of this election was its non-partisanship. Men who berate organized labor for its non-partisan attitude are jubilant over the people's victory, but fail to see that they are celebrating a victory made possible by non-partisanship.

They condemn labor's political method, but they used that method to record the third significant political upheaval in the nation's history.

Party labels were nothing to voters at this election. The power of party discipline was nil. Voters "picked off" the defenders of privilege and elected by large majorities honest men who were on the same ticket.

Voters refused to obey party mandates and broke the party spirit. Congressman Keller's party organization condemned him for daring to impeach Attorney General Daugherty. The people ignored the politicians and re-elected the Minnesota lawmaker. Then they scratched Senator Kellogg on the same ticket and elected Dr. Shipstead.

Voters everywhere adopted the non-partisan policy. At no other election was labor so victorious or its policy so completely sustained.

The election proves that if the recent intensive campaign against Daugherty's injunction will be continued, or the same agitation against child labor or other social wrongs, a public opinion can be created that will break the back of every opposition.

No force that reaction can assemble is powerful enough to withstand a continuous intelligent agitation.

Its public press, its distorting economists, its subsidized educators, and its other tinsel and sham are impotent before a determined citizenship.

The lessons of the recent election should encourage every believer in social justice to continue the fight for right.

**OLD GUARDSMEN PASS.**

Among the outstanding victories of labor at the last election was the defeat of former United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana, who was a candidate for the Senate. During his primary campaign he posed as a progressive and liberal. When nominated he pleaded the cause of reaction. He attacked organized workers, and declared in favor of pending reactionary legislation. His attacks on labor were answered with interest. This apostate will continue a private citizen, and his presidential nomination two years hence is no longer a possibility.

Senator Sutherland of West Virginia was also defeated. He is responsible for the appointment of George McClintic, a corporation lawyer, to the federal judiciary. The new judge made judicial history by enjoining miners from living in their tent colony, which they maintained in Mingo on private land leased by them.

Senator Poindexter of Washington, advocate of handcuffing labor to its task, is in the list of those who will stay at home after March 4 next. Senator Myers of Montana, another handcuffer "sensed" the coming storm and declined to be a candidate after serving 12 years.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, advocate of "protection to aliens," was defeated. He introduced a bill which would permit federal authorities to invade a state and take charge of a strike when it involved even one single alien.

Governor Allen of Kansas and his "can't strike" law pass out of the public eye with the defeat of his candidate for governor and the election of a governor who is pledged to repeal this law.

George Hunt was elected governor of Arizona. He held that office in 1915 when miners suspended work in the Mescal-Morenci copper district. Governor Hunt notified the copper barons at that time that they could not import strikebreakers or gunmen into the state. The miners secured a settlement.

Governor Sweet, the new state executive of Colorado, is committed against cossack rule in strikes.

**LABOR VINDICATED.**

The election in Kansas has smashed Allenism. The new state executive, Jonathan M. David, has repeatedly declared against the Kansas "can't-strike" law. Since the election he said:

"The industrial court law has been unfair and unjust and there is no need nor a place for it in Kansas. There have been only a few cases before it and none of them have been settled satisfactorily."

Mr. David's opponent was supported by Allen. Because the State Senate is a holdover the legislature is politically opposed to the governor, who can make the law impotent, despite the legislature. Many of the lawmakers are not enthusiastic over the law since the election.

The passing of Allen and his creed is another skyrocket that for the moment attracts attention. Allen traveled through the country urging his "can't-strike" law, which was copied from the English code of the middle ages. He was advertised like a three-ring circus by secret and open defenders of reaction in the hope that his un-American doctrine would spread. Two years ago he was seriously urged as a vice-presidential candidate, because, the public was told, he "has solved the labor problem."

Editors of influential newspapers sang the praises of Allenism, and the tune was carried on by educators and others who are supposed to know history and the constitution of their country.

Single-handed organized labor fought Allenism. Trade unionists repeatedly predicted Allen's finish when urging workers not to be swept off their feet by this latest frenzy and fad.

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Frank McNulty, former president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was elected to Congress from Newark, N. J.



**HOW A RAILROAD "MILKED" TREASURY**

By Levi Stevens Lewis.

In a recent issue of the Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's weekly magazine, the story of "How Wall Street 'Milked' One Railroad," is told.

The railroad was the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, otherwise known as the "Katy." Like railroads in general, this one "earned annually a large surplus over all expenses and charges."

"It became entirely free from floating debt."

"not once in all its years had it incurred a deficit."

"The surplus that had accumulated in the treasury of the 'Katy' since 1906 amounted to \$7,980,000."

Like the generality of American railroads, "the 'Katy' was intrinsically a solvent proposition."

Nevertheless, in September, 1915, the Katy "thundered into bankruptcy with a funded debt of \$173,000,000 and total obligations in a far greater sum."

There is nothing new in this particular story of "one" railroad being "milked" by Wall Street. It's the old, old familiar story; the looting of American Railroads by "The Wealthy Criminal Classes," those "who live by gambling in money and public securities." It's the same old story of the Erie, and "Colonel" Jim Fisk, and Jay Gould, and "Commodore" Vanderbilt, and Daniel Drew, and Chauncey Vibbard, and in later years the plunderers—not the wreckers, by any means—of the Rock Island, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Chicago and Alton, and "the C. H. & D. bubble" and many others.

But there is another story that someone more familiar with all the circumstances than I, should write. It's the story of how "one" railroad "milked" Wall Street, or rather how it "milked" the Treasury of the United States which, needless to say, is practically the same thing. This story is yet to be written. The writer of these lines probably knows as much about the transaction as any other living being except those who did the milking, but that's not very much.

Sometime early in 1918; about June first, or a week or two earlier or later, it was editorially proclaimed in Senator Hitchcock's personal "organ," the Omaha World-Herald, that \$13,000,000 had been "advanced" from the Treasury of the United States to the New York Central "in compensation for operating losses." As a matter of fact, there has never been a year since it was incorporated in 1853 when the New York Central incurred a deficit.

Having at hand a pretty carefully prepared schedule of the income; the interest paid (which means the interest received); the increase of stock, and the increase of funded debt (which really means an increase of assets) which schedule was compiled from the sworn official reports of the New York Central on file at Albany, every year since it was consolidated with the old Hudson River Railroad in 1869, every year without exception, and other data, I had official evidence that there had never been a year in all its history when the Central had sustained any "operating losses" whatever.

Consequently I wondered what the announcement referred to in Senator Hitchcock's World-Herald really meant.

So I asked for an explanation. And no explanation was forthcoming.

The fact that advancements to the New York Central had been made from the Treasury Department was confirmed, but for what particular specific purpose, I was unable to learn.

The amount "advanced" was specified by day and date as follows:

\$2,000,000 on April 16, 1918.

\$2,000,000 on April 23, 1918.

\$5,000,000 on April 30, 1918.

\$4,500,000 on July 31, 1918.

Total, \$13,500,000.

It is noticeable that the sum actually advanced from the Treasury at the time of Senator Hitchcock's announcement was \$4,000,000 less than the Senator's figures.

As already stated the Senator had caused the announcement to be printed in the World-Herald that \$13,000,000 had been advanced, whereas, according to advices from Washington, only \$9,000,000 had then been advanced.

But sixty days later, another \$4,500,000 was advanced, making the sum total half a million dollars more than the Senator's figures.

It would be interesting to learn what the Senator really knows about these transactions.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.**

**Austria:** Landlords' Ultimatum—According to published reports, landlords of the Central Union of Landlords of Vienna and the provinces of Austria have addressed an ultimatum to the government in which they demand new regulations concerning rents, and a modification of the law for the protection of tenants, to whom they have been forced to grant pre-war rents since 1917. The landlords made the threat that unless measures are taken in their favor they will cease all public payments to be made in connection with house property which, they state, is going to decay on account of their lack of means with which to maintain the same.

**Germany:** Municipal Kitchens to Be Re-opened—Municipal organizations in Dresden have decided to resume the giving of midday meals to persons of small means. Those entitled to obtain these meals will be persons with a household of their own, having an income of not over 375 marks per week, or persons not having a household, with an income of 330 marks or less. These sums are increased by 135 marks for each child over six years of age.

**Wages—**According to an article which recently appeared in the "Kölnische Zeitung" skilled laborers and professional people are receiving relatively much lower real incomes than unskilled laborers, as compared with pre-war times.

**Greece:** Housing of Refugees—According to the terms of a proposed law, the inhabitants of all cities with a population of more than 5000 will be obliged to provide shelter for one or more refugees in each house.

**Japan:** Compulsory Holiday—In order to avoid wholesale discharge of employees at its shipyard at Nagasaki, the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co. has inaugurated a system whereby its 13,000 employees are compelled to take a week's holiday, in turn, during which time they are to be given 60 per cent or more of their salaries.

**Mexico:** Appropriation for Workingmen's Houses—Ten million pesos for the construction of workingmen's houses, to be sold to them on easy terms and at low prices, have been asked of Congress by the Executive of the Republic.

**Establishment of Agricultural Colonies—**Authorization has been granted to the Secretary of the local Labor Federation in San Pedro las Colonias by the Department of Hacienda to get together a group of laborers to whom land, financial assistance and farming implements will be given in an effort to establish permanent agricultural colonies.

**Immigration—**Recent press reports announce the arrival in Chihuahua, from Canada, by way of El Paso, of 3000 Mennonites, provided with funds with which to start their farms and irrigate their lands on the Bustillos and Santa Clara ranches. Seven hundred more families are expected in December, it is stated, bringing up the Mexican colony to 7500 persons.

**Switzerland:** Unemployment—There has been a fall of 2277, in one month's time, in the number of persons entirely unemployed in Switzerland.

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**OUR FLAG.**

By Geo. P. M. Bowns.

Armistice Day has come and gone. Most of our boys who went "over there" and were not called to offer the supreme sacrifice are home again. The horrors of that conflict are fresh only in the minds of those who were there and those mothers and dear ones who were called to give up forever their own. The nation has thrown aside its armor and picked up its plow. Yet it requires no stretch of memory to recall the patriotic devotion of the great majority of our people during the heyday of war-time spirit, to remember the silent respect offered the emblem of our country, the Stars and Stripes. No covered head stood brazenly by as it floated to the breeze, borne and surrounded by the flower of our land. No one but was proud to wear a replica of this emblem on his breast. It represents all that this great country stands for: Freedom, unity and happiness. It represents the antidote of tyranny and oppression. And, as in the World War, when conditions arise, we lay aside every thing else to defend its honor and preserve the integrity for which it stands, to exalt the principles represented by it. It is a sacred duty of love and appreciation.

The loyalty of the American wage earner to his country cannot be questioned—we honor the Stars and Stripes for added reasons: it stands for the dignity of labor and the equality of all. It gives to us the sovereign right to determine who shall govern us and guarantees protection in the exercise of that right. No praise is due such loyalty; it is but the grateful acknowledgement of real manhood.

None the less is this true of the emblem of organized labor, that little flag that means the emancipation of labor, the holding of the high standards of living—the symbol of hope lifting the workers out of the slough of despair; this standard, universally supported, will free the toiler from the meshes of the grasping employer—that little emblem—the Union Label. It stands against child labor, the sweat-shop, contract labor and long hours of toil. It stands for collective bargaining, saving wage, sanitary workshops, safety appliances. It stands for the application, in industrial life, of those rules which every good citizen applies in individual life, viz., cleanliness, morality, honesty, chivalry toward women and the protecting care of the young.

It is a bulwark against the greed and oppression of the grasping employer. It is true that all employers are not grasping, nor are all foreign countries oppressive, but we fling our national emblem to the breeze and stand back of it, in one great united mass, to show any and all nations that we will protect our rights. Is it then unreasonable to expect from those within the fold of organized labor, and even from the wage earner outside the organizations, support for our own emblem with equal sincerity and loyalty? It costs us nothing, not even inconvenience, to show our loyalty and demand the union label.

Industrial strife and strikes disrupt business, destroy the confidence that should exist between employer and employee and work injury to all. The unjust warfare carried on by the big interests, whether through mistaken judgment or willful disregard of human rights, calls loudly to all wage earners to awake to the seriousness of the situation, to ask themselves what can we do to end this seemingly interminable controversy. Organized labor has tried one means and another with but a cessation of hostilities for a time in one quarter, only to break out with renewed vigor at another vantage point.

Can it be called presumption to claim the key to the situation is the union label? It appeals not to force, but to reason; establishes confidence in place of fear; makes no one ashamed, but, on the contrary, invites and encourages the people to take pride in well doing. It transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. It is an indispensable complement of "home industry" and the only guarantee that the products of any industry is fit to enter decent and cleanly homes. A strike in protestation of wrongs may be defeated, but the public protest registered in the demand for the union label is invincible. You owe it to yourselves to support and demand the union label. It is the point of least resistance. It costs you nothing to ask for it, but is far-reaching in its results. To demand it means union-made goods, and this means union men and women to make them and insures sanitary workshops, regulated hours of work and recreation, the saving of our children and a saving wage.

It is not unreasonable, but within our province, to assert that it is the duty of every toiler, whether in or out of organized labor, to array themselves in one mass under this emblem to bring the "long-range gun" of labor into action. Load it to the muzzle with this ammunition, "union label," "no substitute," "nothing just as good," and the shot will echo throughout the length and breadth of this land. The forces that measure human life by their profits will be halted in their fight against humanity. Strife and force will end. Humanity's greatest good will be attained in the contentment of mankind. Let the slogan be: No label, no buy.

**WHAT DO THEY MEAN?**

Does Wall Street intimate that public officials are partial to special privilege?

One correspondent throws out that hint. Discussing the effects of the election, he says the idea seems to prevail in business circles that the election is a protest against "the tendency to favor special rather than general trade interests."

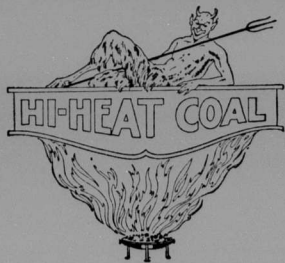
As an indication of how quickly Wall Street can swallow a bitter dose, the correspondent says that the reduced majority of the dominant party in Congress will check "reactionary tendencies in legislation and lead to a more liberal and efficacious handling of business problems."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1922.

Congress is again in session, the main purpose in convening it at this time being the desire of the President to crowd through the ship subsidy legislation presented to the last session. It is to be hoped that the plan will meet with no more success now than it did last summer.

The District Council of Carpenters put the question of wage fixing up to the so-called Impartial Wage Board in the right way. What color of right can a third party claim to fixing wages for employers and workers without their consent? The thing is so absurd as to merit no consideration at the hands of any sane and reasonable human being. That sort of thing would bring us back to slavery if allowed to go on.

Strange as it may seem, but it is nevertheless true, San Francisco union tailors, with a small organization, have a higher minimum wage than the one recently signed up in Chicago by the great Amalgamated Clothing Workers. And still more strange is, that while the latter boasts of continued victories, the local organization still suffers from a Coast-wide defeat. Apparently defeat in the West is less disastrous than the great victories we hear in certain quarters always accompanying the amalgamators and seceders.

The Kansas Industrial Court seems doomed. Jonathan M. Davis, governor-elect, has announced definitely that there is "no need or place for it in Kansas" and that it will be his purpose to have the court abolished. It is believed that if the new governor finds no other way of destroying the court he will seek to do so by vetoing all bills carrying appropriations for the court. In a statement issued at Lawrence, Kansas, outlining his purpose, the governor-elect, who during the campaign was opposed by all the forces that Governor Allen could muster, made the following declaration: "The industrial court law has been unfair and unjust and there is no need or a place for it in Kansas. There have been only a few cases before it and none of them has been settled satisfactorily. The State needs officers who will arrest the wealthy man as quickly as the poor man and then the public will respect officers of the law and laws will be obeyed. Obnoxious laws cannot exist as long as I am governor. The industrial court law is one of them."

## Working Hours and Life

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union each year brings prominently to the attention of the membership the relation between the length of the workday and the length of life of the printer. During the past twenty years there has been a constant rise in the age of the printer at death, with the single exception of the period of the war when so many young men lost their lives in the army, thus reducing the average age at death. At the last convention, held in Atlantic City in September, the report showed that the average age of printers who died last year was 54.4 years.

According to some old records printers in 1850 worked twelve hours a day and died at an average age of 28 years. When New York Typographical Union No. 6 was organized in 1850, with Horace Greeley as its first president, it forced working hours down to eleven a day. By 1868 printers were dying at an average age of 35. By 1893 working hours had been reduced to ten and the printers were living to the average age of 38.7 years. In 1906, after six years of the nine-hour day, the average age at death had extended to 40.48 years. The eight-hour day became effective in 1906 after a bitter battle with the employers, lasting two years and costing the International Typographical Union more than \$4,000,000.

The fight for the forty-four-hour week is now on and has cost up to the present about \$12,000,000, but the value of the shorter work-day and the shorter work-week are eloquently set forth in the tabulation presented this year. It follows:

### AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH.

In the next table is found the number of deaths for each year since 1900, the average age at death, the average membership for the year and the percentage of deaths in each 1000 members.

Year	Number of Deaths	Average Age at Death	Members	Deaths Per 1000
1900	419	41.25	32,105	13
1901	406	41.94	34,948	11.6
1902	474	42.94	*38,364	12.35
1903	476	42.62	42,436	11.21
1904	578	45.5	†46,165	12.52
1905	567	45.26	46,734	12.13
1906	512	44.02	44,980	11.4
1907	561	46.07	42,357	13.2
1908	538	45.05	43,740	12.3
1909	509	46.09	44,921	11.3
1910	574	46.07	47,848	12
1911	639	49.12	51,095	12.5
1912	655	48.09	53,807	12.5
1913	687	49.24	55,614	12.3
1914	713	48.7	58,537	12.18
1915	696	50.84	59,571	11.7
1916	755	51.73	60,231	12.5
1917	825	51.42	61,350	13.44
1918	849	50.82	62,661	13.54
1919	1,142	45.12	65,203	17.5
1920	783	53.17	70,945	11
1921	730	54.32	74,355	9.8
1922	818	54.4	68,746	11.9

\*Including stereotypers and electrotypers, seven months.

†Including photo-engravers, seven months.

The showing this table makes is a most eloquent argument for trade unionism. If effective and intelligent organization can, through its operations, add fifteen or twenty years to the life of the average member, it surely is worth while for that reason alone, but it does more than that. It daily adds to the opportunities and the comforts of the family of the member and thus sets each succeeding generation off to a better start than its predecessor.

It is unfortunate that all of the unions do not keep records similar to those of the International Typographical Union, because it is almost a certainty that many others have made records that would compare favorably with the one presented here.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Attorney-General Hopkins of Kansas has seen light. He refuses to prosecute William Allen White of Emporia, for displaying a poster expressing 49 per cent of sympathy with the striking railroad shopmen. In fact, he is reported as saying that there is no law on which Mr. White can be convicted on the showing of the facts. But where does that leave Governor Henry Allen, at whose direction Mr. White was arrested? What has happened to his famous industrial court law?—The (N. Y.) World.

Representatives of a dozen women's organizations have declared against the "equality" amendment to the Federal Constitution proposed by the National Woman's Party. The opponents declare the plan is vague and that it would annul all legislation beneficial to working women. The American Federation of Labor also opposes the amendment, which is favored by those who are, in the main, economically independent, and who talk in abstract terms on the need for placing both sexes on an equal plane.

A campaign is on to increase the affiliations to the Labor Council. Divisions in the ranks are deplorable and constitute a weakness. The staying away from the majority contributes to inefficiency of the whole, and it encourages the enemies of organized labor to continue their onslaughts in the hope of destroying the labor movement utterly. Get together is the right policy, and the only possible policy against a determined and united foe. The small differences can be forgotten, and we must be tolerant of one another's weaknesses, if necessary, in order to carry out successfully the many important matters on which we are a unit. Co-operation means doing the essentials first until we have time and opportunity to deal with the smaller matters that are non-essentials because doubtful. Time is the great educator, and time by now should have taught San Francisco trade unionists the necessity of working all together for the things that we are all striving to accomplish.

The more one studies the present system of procedure adopted by the Industrial Welfare Commission, the more evident it becomes that the system is all wrong, and that some other method should be adopted to enable the public interested and affected by the fixing of the legal minimum wage to present its views and watch the doings of the commission. Under present procedure, the commission first holds a public hearing to find out what the public knows or desires, then a wage board is called into session to deliberate in secret and make equally secret recommendations to the commission after which the commission takes the matter up in earnest, makes its own investigation and fixes a new rate. The contrary procedure would be more logical, to-wit: First, the commission makes its investigation, which is submitted to a wage board, which thereafter submits its recommendations in concrete form. These recommendations of the wage board should then be published and made accessible to the public, after which a public hearing should be had in various places of the State to discuss and propose amendments, if necessary, to the commission. After then being in possession of the requisite information, the commission would be entitled to make its award. The latter procedure is the one recommended by the National Consumers' League. We believe it to be far superior to the procedure now prevailing.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Economics Professor—Name some production in which the supply exceeds the demand.

Stude—Trouble.—Northwestern Purple Parrot.

"How many times do I have to tell you, Bobby, that one must keep his eyes closed during prayer?"

"Yes, mamma, how do ya know I don't?"—Sun Dodger.

A Western exchange tells of a speed maniac who ran head-on into a seven-story office building and after regaining consciousness weakly murmured, "I blew my horn."—Boston Transcript.

"Mama, Tige's begging. Must I give him a piece of my cookie?"

"Of course you must—"

"Well, I haven't any cookie!"—Life.

Jimmy—Dearest, I must marry you—

Shimmy—Have you seen father?

Jimmy—Often, honey, but I love you just the same.—Juggler.

A tall, nervous-looking man rushed into the grocer's shop in a New York State village.

"Sell me all the stale eggs you have," he demanded.

"Well, I don't usually sell stale eggs," said the grocer, "but I could let you have some if you—"

"I must have all you've got."

"I suppose you're going to see 'Hamlet' at the village hall tonight," said the grocer knowingly.

"Hush!" said the stranger, glancing around nervously. "I am Hamlet."—New York Evening Mail.

"Yes," said the famous physician, "that man has spigoraltic detruiliias sponzulium, and I am charging \$2000 to diagnose his case."

"Beg your pardon," said the student, "what did you say this man has?"

"He has \$2000," replied the physician.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mother—What do you want a nickel for?

Tillie—So I can buy some candy to eat in front of that horrid girl next door an' not give her any.—Life.

"Of course, you have a mind of your own."

"I hope so," replied Senator Sorghum, "at the same time I've got to remember that while I am supposed to make the speeches, my constituents represent the real intellectual authority.—Washington Star.

Old Maid (bemoaning her fate)—It's frightful how they steal and rob everything nowadays—everything they have taken from me! Everything! But me—me they have left behind!

A lawyer addressed a jury as follows: "Gentlement of the jury, if the prisoner had came by the way he says he come, he couldn't have saw what he said he seen."

"Paw," asked little Lester Livermore, who has an inquiring mind, "what is an honest yeoman?"

"That, my son," replied the astute sire, "is merely a polite name for a man who can be worked."

"How do you feel when you are soaring in flights of oratory?"

"Same as a regular aviator," said Senator Sorghum. "The soaring part is easy. What you worry about is where you are going to land."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### HOW ABOUT YOU?

Build for yourself a Strong Box  
Fashion each part with care  
Fit it with hasp and padlock,  
Put all your troubles there  
Hide therein all your failures  
And each bitter cup you quaff  
Lock all your heartaches within it  
Then sit on the lid and laugh.

Tell no one of its contents  
Never its secrets share  
Drop in your care and worries  
Keep them forever there  
Hide them from sight so completely  
The world will never dream half  
Fasten the top down securely  
Then sit on the lid and laugh.  
—Ernest Krieger, C. & O. Shops,  
Huntington, W. Va.

### REMINDERS.

By Jack Williams.

To quiet observers, men and women, who start out determined to weigh, deduct and thoroughly grasp the intent and purpose of transactions up for discussion it is depressing to find portions of the assembly assorted into compact little "pool," debating everything within range of the tongue but the motions and amendments intended to lessen labor's handicap.

How are these people to comply with the president's call for a vote if they have missed the import of the motion? Do they imagine it an impressive duty (just because it is a procedure in labor jurisdiction) to record a vote whether they understand its purpose or otherwise?

It is puzzling and, at times, strange indeed the different views people take of the same understood question. But there is no puzzle concerning views taken by people who vote on questions not understood. Many kind persons would put these unfortunate slips, or maybe relapses, down to want of reading and digesting labor law and its definitions. Then again there are other persons who carefully hold the keys of certain institutes who would put these slips down to just plain "nuts." Was Barnum right?

We must forsake the idea that members attend just to admire us. Get on to the fact that the attendance is there to sum up what we have to say, not to listen to a lot of useless words. And the sooner we say what we have to say, and the more hastily we jump our seats, the more will we be admired.

Make talks snappy. One cause of union absentees is the speech splasher who is so profuse that he forgets where he started. Coming orators are a curse to union advance. Talk means nothing. What you have to say is what counts. Carry to the meeting your observation apparatus and you'll notice people who talk much and long seldom leave an impression when they quit.

Smart business men thought this out and already have a system of four-minute speakers. Let's grab that gem in quick time. It means health, strength, the saving of doctors' fees and the probable salvation of the labor movement.

### BUT WHO GETS KILLED?

The Philadelphia Public Ledger draws this lesson from the latest mine disaster, which caused the death of 76 workers in this state:

"In the heat of controversy as to wages and conditions of toil we are prone to forget the human element. Now and then there comes a terrible reminder and the solemn lesson of industrial interdependence should not go unheeded by employer and employed."



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Propositions for membership from Ethel Anthony, Elmo Bate, E. L. Dennis, R. B. Dixon, Othneil Kugler, C. P. Wegner and J. L. Wilkinson were received by Typographical Union at its monthly meeting last Sunday. David Braverman, Raymond O. Carpenter and Hubert M. Hawkins were advanced from apprentice to full membership, and the names of Frank Haydock and George S. Long were added to the roll of apprentices. There was little opposition to the executive Committee's recommendation that the union indorse public school and Relief Home bond issue, the vote to concur being unanimous. The union ordered the purchase of ten tickets to the entertainment and ball to be given by the Label Section of the Labor Council in the auditorium of the Labor Temple on the evening of Saturday, December 2. The membership statement showed a gain of nine over last month, 1274 being enrolled November 18. The apprentice committee reported having examined eight apprentices at its second November meeting, all of whom demonstrated they were making satisfactory progress. Assistance was given the Southern Pacific Federation of Railway Employees, who have been on strike for several months, through the union's purchase of tickets to the ball to be given by the Railway Shopmen in National Hall Saturday evening, December 2. Comprehensive informative reports were submitted by all the standing and special committees of the union, and by its delegates to all bodies with which it is affiliated. The report of the delegate to the Label Section of the Council was especially interesting as well as instructive. It included a list of the firms and concerns involved in controversies with unions represented in the Labor Council and Label Section of the Council, and the members of Typographical Union were admonished to withhold their patronage from such places until the proprietors thereof showed a disposition to treat fairly with their employees, and pointed out that holiday season was an opportune time for organized labor to make its economic power felt through the purchase of nothing but union-made articles sold by union clerks in union stores. Also, that your turkey, cranberry sauce and mince pies will be far more palatable if they are prepared and served under conditions that are accepted as fair by the organized culinary crafts. Messrs. H. A. Calhan and George H. Knell were elected by acclamation to fill vacancies on the union's delegation to the Joint Closer Affiliation Committee of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council, vice Henry Heidelberg, resigned, and Arthur S. Howe, whose temporary residence outside the city prohibits his attendance at the committee's meetings. C. J. Stevens, E. E. Lowe, J. J. Hebner, G. S. Hollis and L. Michelson were elected as alternate delegates to the Joint Committee. The union adjourned at 3:15 out of respect to the late Congressman John I. Nolan, whose life and character were eloquently eulogized by Henry Heidelberg, a member of the union's legislative committee.

The local result of the referendum vote taken by the International Typographical Union last Monday on three proposed amendments to its laws was as follows: First proposition—For, 462; against, 211. Second proposition—For, 409; against, 267. Third proposition—For, 478; against, 175.

Step up, ladies and gentlemen, and get your tickets for the Johnny Howe benefit baseball game to be played at Recreation Park, Fifteenth and Valencia streets, Monday, November 27. The game starts at 12 o'clock noon and will be a hot contest between teams representing the Chronicle and Examiner composing rooms. The

cost of the tickets has been placed at the modest sum of 25 cents each. All money taken in at the game will go into the Howe fund. The management of Recreation Park has graciously granted the use of the ball field to the enterprising promoters of this benefit game without cost. Johnny Howe was for years a member of the Chronicle composing room force. Later he went to the Examiner, where he was employed up to the time failing health compelled him to cease work. Johnny's vision has become impaired to the point of almost total blindness. Had it not been for his extreme generosity when appeals for aid went forth, the probability is this call in his behalf would not now be necessary. The teams, between which keen rivalry exists, will line up as follows:

Examiner.	Position.	Chronicle.
Fischer	.....Third base.....	McDermot
Schneider	.....Second base.....	Branch
Harwood	.....Pitcher.....	Coffin
Martin	.....Shortstop.....	Bell
Stright	.....Catcher.....	Martin
Johnson	.....First base.....	L. Nesbit
Domerge	.....Center field.....	Curtis
Reilly	.....Left field.....	Dollar
Nicholson	.....Right field.....	Pearson
Rooney	.....Utility.....	Smith

Don't forget the date of the game—Monday, November 27, at noon, when the sun is nice and warm, but not as warm as the game will be, and all for the relief of a most estimable venerable little gentleman, Johnny Howe.

Know who the happiest young man in Typographical Union is today? No? Well, take a good guess! It's none other than jovial Carl Koch, who does much of the fancy job work turned out by the Daly-Seeger Company. There's a reason for Mr. Koch's unusually expansive smile these days, and it's this: The stork wandered just a wee bit from his course last Sunday and delivered a fine boy at 2139 Pierce street, the home address of Mr. and Mrs. Koch. The scales showed the weight of the young arrival to be 8½ pounds, and the tape declared him to be 24 inches in height, girth measurement still to be taken. The cause of Carl's absence from last Sunday's meeting of the union is now public property. Anyway, we'll say he's entitled to a rebate check, and would heartily support a motion to that effect! If you don't know where the soothin' syrup is, Carl, we'll tip it off to you; it's the third bottle

on the top shelf of the little drug store just around the corner, left hand side goin' in, price 45 cents, 90 per cent more than we paid for it in 1910, including the trading stamp! It is a pleasure to report that Mrs. Koch and Carl, Jr., are doing fine.

## WANT OIL WORKERS DIVIDED.

The California Oil World, representing employers, suggests to oil workers that they split their union, which now comprises skilled and unskilled workers.

"What has the skilled driller in common with the roustabout?" scornfully asks this editor, who insists that skilled workmen should "not be called from the job by the vote of the unskilled and the incompetent."

The California Oil Worker replies:

"It is, of course, the function of the California Oil World to suggest ideas that would weaken the Oil Workers' Union, and oil workers, being wide awake enough to realize that fact, will continue to exercise their right to conduct their own organization according to their own ideas—which is naturally the safest way."

## ANTI-UNIONISTS SQUIRM.

The current issue of Law and Labor attacks John P. Frey's expose of the labor injunction evil. Law and Labor is published by the League for Industrial Rights, formerly known as the Anti-Boycott Association.

The anti-unionists agree that injunctions are vague "and that the average striker does not know what they mean." For a remedy, they say the "court and counsel must co-operate to eliminate this," and that "the courts will finally evolve a law of employer and employee that will stand the test of public scrutiny and criticism."

The belief that courts should make law reveals the wide chasm between anti-unionists and organized labor.

Law by the judiciary is the very essence of labor's objection to the injunction in industrial disputes.

What the anti-unionists intended to be a criticism of Frey's book is in reality an indorsement of its fundamental principle.

The alleged criticism again proves that the injunction process can not withstand publicity and searching inquiry.

At the Clock That Chimes. Store Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays Included.



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Jr. and Son.

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All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed. Gifts That Last, by the Thousand

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(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

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COMMERCIAL

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Streets

PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, Clement St. and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1922

Assets	- - - - -	\$76,170,177.18
Deposits	- - - - -	72,470,177.18
Capital Actually Paid Up	- - - - -	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	- - - - -	2,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	- - - - -	385,984.61

A Dividend to Depositors of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent  
per annum was declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1922.



**A WARNING.**

It is widely rumored that many unscrupulous efforts are being made to induce holders of 1918 "War" Savings (\$5 stamp) Certificates, to part with them for unstable investments or for considerably less cash than these certificates are actually worth. Vigorous effort is accordingly necessary to conserve the public interest.

You would, therefore, render a distinct service to your community by warning and strongly advising all owners of filled or partly filled 1918 "War" Savings (\$5 Stamp) Certificates, which mature on January 1st, 1923, to accept not less for them than their face value of \$5 per stamp. This certificate is in form of the little ivory-colored folder to which the 1918 series of green \$5 War Savings Stamps must be affixed for redemption.

Please impress upon the owners the fact that, commencing November 15, 1922, they can exchange these War Savings (\$5 Stamp) Certificates for the 1923 issue of 4% "Treasury Savings Certificates," thus extending for five years longer the investment of their money in this other profitable government security, which likewise cannot possibly depreciate in value; or, if preferred, the said 1918 War Savings Certificates can be redeemed for their full face value, payable in cash on January 1, 1923.

These exchanges and redemptions can be readily effected now at any money-order post office or by application to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and its branches, either direct or through local banking institutions. The Secretary of the Treasury has written full particulars to all the banks and the Postmaster General has issued detailed instructions to the post offices covering the conditions and necessary procedure.

We are requesting all bankers and postmasters in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District to co-operate in this important movement, and earnestly hope that you will join us. Thanking you in anticipation, I remain

Yours very truly,

THEODORE HARDEE,

District Director.

**HUMANE SOCIETIES.**

People who seldom or never see public acts of cruelty on the streets are led to believe that cruelty to children and animals is practically ended. Any humane society anywhere could tell them otherwise. It is the business of humane societies to hunt out cases of cruelty of all kinds and to have the guilty persons warned or punished.

The substitution of automobiles for horses on the streets removed one conspicuous form of cruelty. But there are still many horses in use. Only those who make statistics know how great is the number of horses and mules now used. The owners of these animals are of all kinds, careful, careless, sensible, ignorant and mean.

The other domestic animals also are entirely in the power of people, all kinds of people. City and country homes have dogs, cats, and birds. Farms have fowls, pigs, sheep, etc. Slowly the owners of animals learn that animals give better service when treated well.

The mere existence of a humane society in any locality is much more than an office for investigation and punishment. It is also a deterrent from more cruelty. The knowledge that there is an office to which to report offenses, an officer to act promptly, and the possibility of witnesses anywhere to any act, all these causes operate continually to prevent cruelty. Truly prevention is better than cure.

Every member of a humane society enjoys the satisfaction that his name counts one in an important work, and his small annual fee helps directly to raise the standard of treatment of people and animals.

**ORPHEUM.**

Thompson, "The Egyptian." This modern miracle man is a health wonder worker. He relieves ills and corrects physical disorders by a system of "zone Therapy" which is nerve pressure. Thompson is broadcasting his mastery of this ancient panacea through the medium of the stage. The idea that he can grow hair on a bald head might be laughed at, but it is worth while trying. His engagement is one of the most extraordinary of the year.

J. Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales have won their places in the front rank of amusement in England as well as America. Dooley is a big jovial fellow and Miss Sales a dainty ingenue and their jollity is gathered together under the general head of "Will Yer Jim."

James Burke and Eleanor Durkin with their "Tete a Tete in Song" are a charming couple who have dandy voices and a great little production.

Jeanette Hackett and Harry Delmar have a gem of a revue which they call their "Jewel Box." The work of this pair has always been characterized by an individuality and creativeness which has made them distinct among the dancers of the stage. They have with them this season a wonderful production and a bevy of bewitching beauties.

Pearson, Newport and Pearson, "A Study in Pep" are this famous trio. They can dance like whirlwinds and put over their snappy comedy with ginger and originality.

Henry Santrey and Band. This organization has proven the "best of all." There have been syncopated orchestras in vaudeville before, but none to compare to this super-jazz, and Mr. Santrey's fine voice and personality cannot be equalled anywhere.

Harry and Anna Seymour, a clever, likable combination, who so charmingly present their Breezy Bits of Mirth and Melody.

Gregory Carleton Duo, a thrilling combination of skill and laughter.

**CHRISTMAS SEALS.**

By Samuel Gompers.

The organized fight against tuberculosis means much to the working man of America. Statistics show that the death rate from tuberculosis has declined most rapidly within the last fifteen years among those large occupational groups where it has been the highest. This reflects favorably upon the organized activity of the National and State Tuberculosis movement in the establishment of facilities for the discovery, care and treatment of tuberculous patients and in the education of the public on the prevention of this disease.

There are still 100,000 deaths from tuberculosis every year in this country and considerably over three-quarters of a million active cases. The need for further work is apparent.

The fifteenth annual Christmas Seal Sale to be held in December, is an opportunity and responsibility for every working man to share in this fight. I urge upon all of you to buy as many Christmas Seals as you can and thus to share in this great life saving enterprise in which we all are generally interested.

**McNULTY ELECTED.****MENTAL TESTS ARE "BUNK."**

"Almost all intelligence tests are 'bunk,'" declared Prof. Kingsbury of the psychology department of the University of Chicago.

"Psychology and the intelligence test, especially," he said, "have suffered from exploiters and faddists. Unfortunately no general test has been devised to measure the ability of an adult. We can only make vague classifications."

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THE DOUGHNUT KING

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You're right!  
I wear  
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They guarantee that  
if the sewing ever rips  
I'll get a new pair or  
my money back.



**CAN'T BUST 'EM  
OVERALLS**

UNION

MADE



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of November 17, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Chauffeurs' Union—D. Schwartz, vice A. C. Roach. Cooks No. 44—Emil Buehrer, vice Albert McGowan. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Jack Glass, vice L. Sallinger. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the victory of the miners in their strike against reduction in wages.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, request for a boycott on the Kaiser Grocery Store, Mission street. From Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting assistance in adjusting difficulties in the Sunset Cafeteria and the California Cafe.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of the controversy between the Retail Delivery Drivers and Mr. Donovan, your committee decided to refer the matter to the Secretary for adjustment.

**Reports of Unions**—Asphalt Workers—Thanked the Council for assistance rendered before the Industrial Accident Commission. Grocery Clerks—Reported the Piggly-Wiggly still unfair; requested unions to lend support and demand the Clerks' button.

**Label Section**—The Auxiliary will meet the 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each month; requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

**Referred to Law and Legislative Committee**—Proposed bill from the Labor Publicity Committee prohibiting the advertising or soliciting for help or employment in any public or private school.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved to send communication to all unions not affiliated with the Council to send delegates. Amendment, that the Organizing Committee be instructed to visit all unions not affiliated, request them to affiliate; also that the Committee be augmented by appointing Delegates Ernst, Turner, Vureck, Greenberg and Beckel. Amendment carried.

**Receipts**—\$671.92. **Expenses**—\$1239.92.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button.—J. O'C.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of Meeting Held November 15, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 by President Coakly, with all officers present but Aura Wolcott and A. C. Sheahan.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Communications**—From Union Label Trades Department, urging to spend your money during the holidays for union-made goods served by union clerks; received, noted and filed. From the Moving Picture Operators, donating \$5 for the dance and returning the tickets; filed. Minutes of the Building Trades Council; read and filed.

**Credentials** received from Painters No. 19 and Barbers. Moved and seconded that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

**Reports of Unions**—Waiters reported that business is good; all members working; look for the house card in all restaurants. Typographical No. 21 reported that business is good; all members working. Cigarmakers reported that business is

fair; ask a demand for their label when buying cigars; stogie makers have formed a local and will meet next Friday evening at Fuzzia Hall. Cracker Bakers reported that the National Biscuit Co. is still unfair. Carpenters No. 34 reported that the local is initiating members at every meeting. Upholsterers No. 28 reported that business is good; all members working; Crescent Feather and the Continental Furniture are still unfair; demand the label on mattress and furniture. Committee from the Auxiliary appeared before the local and urged upon those present the importance of having women join the Auxiliary. Hatters reported that business is good; shortage of hatters on the Coast; Los Angeles looking for union hatters; ask a demand for their label when buying hats. Butchers reported that the local will hold a dance in February; look for the union button on the butcher who waits on you. Pressmen No. 24 reported that business is fair; Peterson's on Polk street was caught misusing the label and was given a six months' suspended sentence. Hoisting Engineers reported that business is good; all members working; local is looking for union-made goods. Painters No. 19 reported that business is good; all members working; delegate will help all he can to boost the label. Grocery Clerks reported that the Piggly-Wiggly stores are still unfair, going to open new store at Sixth avenue and Clement; White's Cash and Carry at Twenty-sixth and Castro is also unfair; look for the Clerks' working button, color changes every month. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 reported that the White Lunch, Sunset, Compton's, Clinton's, Boos Bros. and Chris's at Sixth and Market are still unfair; look for the union button on the man or woman who waits on you.

Agitation Committee reported that they met last Tuesday evening. Moved and seconded that the report of the Agitation Committee be received; motion carried.

President Coakly reported that 50 contractors have been held to trial for restraining trade. Vice-President Quinn reported his trouble in trying to buy union-made collars.

Label Agent reported that he visited the Home Credit and Adlers in regard to the Garment Workers' label. Appeared before the Stogie Workers who are out on strike. Visited the Secretaries of the different locals in regard to them supporting the dance. Visited different stores looking for union-made goods and clerks. Can buy union-made cigars and cigarettes at Fifth and Market streets. Moved and seconded that the report of the Label Agent be received; motion carried.

Minutes of the Auxiliary read and contents noted.

Labor Publicity Committee reported that the Emporium is still unfair; ask the Section to send a circular letter to the different locals to tell them to stay away from the Emporium. Moved and seconded that the Section send a letter to the different locals stating that the Emporium is still unfair; motion carried.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded that the Secretary write to the Moving Picture Operators and explain to them that the machine that they gave the section some time ago was lost in moving, and thank them for the support they have given us in our fight for union-labeled goods; motion carried.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills; same ordered paid.

Through an error in the labor column of the Bulletin the Section wishes to state that they still meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesday of the month, and the Auxiliary meets on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of the month.

Dues, \$23.00; Agent Fund, \$18.06; Total, \$41.06. Disbursements, \$63.30. Received from dance tickets up to date, \$58.75.

Being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10:25 to meet again on December 5, 1922.

We hope to see you one and all at the dance on Saturday evening, December 2d, at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

When buying Christmas presents see that the clerk who waits on you belongs to the Clerks' Union and demand the label on all you buy.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

Good wages and prosperity are the hand-maidens of unionism.

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SOCKS DARNED

**GILBERT'S LUNCH**

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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO



**UNIONS TAKE STAND.**

Editor Labor Clarion.

Dear Sir: Some of the local unions affiliated with the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters have received letters signed by Edward J. Hanna, Henry U. Brandenstein and Charles F. Michaels stating that "they have been asked to serve again as the Impartial Wage Board for the building industry to determine what the wage scale shall be in that industry after December 31, 1922," and inviting them to send representatives to attend the hearings.

On receipt of said communication the locals immediately referred same to this Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters which is the central body representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in this vicinity. We have thirty-three affiliated locals with a combined membership of approximately ten thousand, and we are somewhat interested in the building industry.

Your letters were read at our last meeting held Wednesday evening, November 15th, and the undersigned was instructed, by unanimous vote, to advise you of our position in the matter as follows:

To begin with, we wish to direct your attention, sir, to a few facts in connection with the history of this Council. Up to the time of the lockout in May, 1921, this Council had maintained industrial peace in our craft in San Francisco for over twenty years. During that period of our history we witnessed the partial destruction and rebuilding of our city; the panic of 1907-8, with the practical stagnation of the building industry; the building of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and shortly afterward the world war was upon us. During this time we were called upon to furnish an extraordinary number of mechanics only to have them walking the streets out of work when the occasion for employment had passed. During this entire period of time covering nearly a quarter of a century this Council has never called a strike in the carpenter craft in San Francisco. The union carpenters in San Francisco have never broken a contract or welched on any agreement we entered into. We have never increased our wage scale except through conference and by agreement reached with our employers. During the two years previous to the lockout of May, 1921, we paid to our employers over \$145,000 to protect them against loss on their uncompleted contracts when wage scales were advanced. Our membership roll is never closed; our locals are open to every qualified carpenter, the negro as well as the white man. We encourage the employment of apprentices, and maintain schools for their instruction.

We believe in industrial peace and have worked constantly to maintain it, but we deny the right of any man or men to determine our wages except the men who employ us, and then only by mutual agreement and consent. We did not delegate that right to you. A great majority of our employers have no connection or affiliation, and we may add, no sympathy with the men who did appoint you.

We are informed by many legitimate contractors that they have been forced out of business due to the fact that a large proportion of the work being done is percentage or cost plus, and that they cannot figure work in the competitive field; that they do not believe in the American plan as interpreted by its proponents in San Francisco, and consequently are not given any of the percentage or cost plus contracts.

We have not requested or been a party to requesting the meeting of any so-called Impartial Wage Board to establish a wage scale for our members on and after December 31, 1922, or at any other time, and so far as we can learn the only ones who are interested in such a meeting are the people who appointed you last year, viz., the Industrial Association of the San Francisco

Chamber of Commerce, very few if any of whom are contractors or builders.

Hundreds of our employers, reputable business men, have been forced during the last fifteen months to go hat in hand to a combination of material dealers for a permit to secure material in order that they might carry on their legitimate business. They have been forced to remove sub-contractors from the jobs because they employed union men. They have been forced to discharge their old and trusted union employees in order to secure material. All of this has been done with the support and sanction of the men who appointed you, and which is a violation of the solemn promises made to and a breach of faith with the people of San Francisco, for it will be remembered that the by-laws and the "statement of principles" of the Industrial Association of San Francisco declared that "the right of any person to seek, secure and retain work for which he is fitted, and the right of the employer to engage or dismiss employees, should not be abridged or denied because of membership or lack of membership in any organization or association of any kind."

We find that foremen who have held membership in our Brotherhood for years have been forced to drop their membership in order that the wishes of the proponents of the so-called American plan might be gratified.

We find that in some instances accidents occurred, and the men died from the effects of the injury received. Had they continued their membership in our organization their families would have been entitled to our insurance death benefit but which was automatically forfeited at the time they dropped out, and needless to say their employers or the Industrial Association did not make good the amount of benefits.

We also note that the Hon. Judge Daniel S. O'Brien, who has sat as trial judge in the conspiracy cases initiated by A. Lettich, a plumbing contractor, under the Cartwright Anti-trust law, after hearing evidence in the case for months, in his decision of November 14th held that the law has been violated, and held the defendants to answer before the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

In commenting on Judge O'Brien's decision, may we quote Rev. Hanna's words in the San Francisco Journal of the 13th instant, as follows: "Acquiescing in the earnest and persistent requests made of us by the interested parties . . . Mr. C. F. Michaels, Mr. H. U. Brandenstein and myself consented last year to sit as an impartial wage board. . . ." We believe that everybody now clearly understands that the defendants in the above-mentioned conspiracy case, all of whom are closely allied with the Association that created your Board, are really the interested parties referred to, and who are now bound over to answer before the Superior Court for criminal conspiracy against the building industry and the citizens of San Francisco.

We find that thousands of men who were

brought to this city by the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Relations Committee to work under the so-called American plan have joined our Brotherhood as a protest against the plan, and for their own protection as they have learned the lesson that only by and through organization can they expect to receive the minimum wage scale and real American working conditions.

We stand squarely on the proposition, sir, that the building contractor has the sole right to determine who he shall employ, and the right to go into conference with us and negotiate an agreement specifying the minimum wage he shall pay. We use all honorable means to induce employers to employ our members and have proven to thousands of them that the employment of our members is the most profitable method of conducting business.

In view of the fact that you are so generously giving your time to the regulation of our affairs despite our protest, may we suggest one or two

other fields of endeavor. We refer you first to the fact that there is apparently a combination between the Standard Oil Company and other oil companies whereby the price of gasoline and oil is set by secret agreement and thousands of dollars taken out of San Francisco every day in exorbitant profits. We refer to the Standard Oil Company because of the fact that the local officials of the company were very prominent and active in endeavoring to foist the American plan in this city and vicinity—this plan that you by your activities are trying to perpetuate.

We again call your attention to the material dealers' combination that controls the supply of building materials as a part of the American plan, and that has been able, through their combination, to raise the cost of all materials that go into the construction of a building with the result that it costs more to build today than ever before in the history of San Francisco, and the consequent result that rents are also higher than ever before.

In conclusion, we again decline to become parties to the autocratic attempt of your board to determine wages and so far as our craft is concerned we will not consider or respect any decisions you may return, or any other board that we do not have a voice or vote in creating.

Very respectfully,

BAY COUNTIES DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF CARPENTERS.

N. H. McLean, Secty.-Treas.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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San Francisco Unit Only



**IN MEMORIAM.****John I. Nolan.**

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 adopted the following resolutions by a unanimous rising vote:

Whereas, In the demise of Hon. John I. Nolan, our late representative in Congress from the Fifth District, California, who was removed from our midst by the Divine Ruler on Saturday, November 18, 1922, the workers in general and San Francisco Mailers' Union in particular have lost a loyal friend and an unselfish, willing worker for the cause of the people who toil; and

Whereas, This union is greatly indebted to the late Congressman for the material assistance rendered by him during our wage-scale controversies and arbitration proceedings with the local Newspaper Publishers' Association during the years 1911-1912 and 1918-1919; therefore, be it

Resolved, By San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, I.T.U., in regular meeting assembled this nineteenth day of November, 1922, that we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family, and that we send a suitable floral tribute, and that when we adjourn today we do so out of respect to the memory of our departed friend; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of this meeting, and that copies of same be forwarded to the Typographical Journal and the Labor Clarion for publication.

**WOULD CURB JUDGES.**

The American Bar Association's committee to prepare a code—a set of working rules—for the judiciary includes Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court.

It is stated that lawyers and judges believe certain arbitrary acts of judges are not within the law and have become so common as to be a menace to the proper administration of justice. This, the lawyers say, threatens to develop in the public lack of respect for the court's decisions.

Instances are cited where judges are clearly outside the legal function of a judge. There are numerous incidents of this kind which are not only extra-judicial and unauthorized by law, but dangerous because the judge, who is held to be at all times bound by the law and to interpret it, puts himself above the law and goes outside of it to invent a punishment.

The lawyers' complaint sounds like a trade union resolution.

**TELEPHONE PROFITS JUMP.**

Stockholders in larger telephone companies need not worry about "a living wage," according to reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is stated that profits for last August amounted to \$10,177,000, compared with \$8,486,000 for the same month last year.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Representative Thomas.—Harding, when a member of the Senate, let few occasions pass on which he failed, with caustic tongue to abuse President Wilson and abuse his administration, but if any one dares to criticize Harding the administration leaders are up in arms in his defense, and declare it a shame for any one to speak disrespectfully of their king, who can do no wrong.—Congressional Record.

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REMEMBER THE

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**Saturday Evening  
December 2, 1922**



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MISSION STREET  
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**BUG DOODLES.**

By Florence Yarrow.

Bugdoodles was all in an uproar. Baby bugs were laughing, mama bugs were gossiping, and papa bugs were working.

Now, before I begin my story, I might as well tell you what Bugdoodles means. Well, it means a bug town where every sort of a bug lives, from the spider to the fly. A fly is considered the lowest bug and the spider the highest, you know.

The great uproar was caused by a circus coming to town. From the schools to the hospitals was an uproar. Patients were getting well as fast as they could. Doctors were getting excited.

Schools were breaking up, teachers were getting mad. Billboards were put up with signs of the greatest circus in Bugdoodles.

The main family in my story are Mrs. and Mr. Beetlings. Now Mrs. Beetlings was busy tending the baby, washing faces and combing heads. All the Beetlings were getting ready for the grand circus. In two bug hours it was to start. My! but that seemed a dreadful long time for the baby Beetlings.

There were ten children in this small family. Feelers, the oldest boy, and Legs, the youngest girl. The rest of the children were called by numbers because it was too hard for Mrs. and Mr. Beetlings to think of so many names as they had such a few brains.

Well, the hour came when they were to start. Then there was a rush, everyone trying to talk at once. Then there were coats and hats to be found.

At last they were seated in the circus. Popcorn was bought and their thirst was quenched with pink lemonade. Mama tried to hold every one of the children at the same time so's they wouldn't fall through the boards.

The horse flies were gayly dressed. And Mr. Bigeyes led the cricket band. The grasshoppers jumped their highest to show their skill in jumping. Ladybugs walked tight-rope and Daddy-long-legs made everyone laugh with their clownish tricks.

Never was there seen such a circus before. At last it was ended. Baby Bugs were all sleepy, mothers and fathers were tired and worn from the excitement of the day.

Being tired they all slept well and their nerves were rested. The next day went along just the same as ever. Schools were calmly put to order, teachers were as good as ever. Hospitals were just as full and doctors were just as busy.

We did not fix any prices (upon shipping board vessels); we arrived at a price.—Edward P. Farley, U. S. Shipping Board.

The American workman is recognized the world over as being 25 per cent more productive than any other workman.—Patrick O'Brien, International Seamen's Union, before Congressional hearing.

**The First Bank in the Mission District**

THE MISSION BANK

The Mission Bank is in a position to render business men and individuals every service which a Conservative and Carefully Managed Bank can offer.

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**"JAM SHIP SUBSIDY THROUGH."**

It is "now or never" with the ship subsidy bill, and every effort will be made to pass this license to loot before the present Congress expires on March 4 next. According to law, the last session of the present Congress will convene the first Monday in December. Time is precious, however, and the President has called an extra session, beginning November 20. This gives two weeks' extra time. If the subsidy bill fails to pass before March 4 it is doomed, as it can never pass the new Congress.

This condition makes it necessary to pass the bill before March 4. It can be jammed through the House in short order, as the House rules permit of closing debate and bringing a measure to a vote quickly if the majority is so inclined. The number of "lame ducks" seeking federal appointment and the large majority in the House makes a gag rule possible. In the Senate free discussion is the rule, except by a three-fourths vote. The opponents of the bill will not agree to stop debate. This means a bitter filibuster which may threaten passage of the important appropriation bills. In that event an extra session of the new Congress would have to be called. The new Congress is as popular with reaction as a small-pox sign, and no standpatter wants that Congress in session one minute more than is absolutely necessary. This would indicate that reaction will throw the ship subsidy bill overboard if it finds that the filibuster endangers the appropriation bills.

Opponents of subsidy point to the recent election. They insist that the haste with which the bill is urged and the special session called for that purpose is proof that the proposal cannot stand investigation, and that the new Congress, with its mandate from the people, would defeat the bill.

Subsidy advocates decline to discuss the details of their plan to loot. They just howl for a merchant marine and would create the impression that any one who opposes them is against an American merchant marine.

**MANY STOCK DIVIDENDS.**

The following indicates the size of some Wall Street stock dividends during the past three months:

Standard Oil of New Jersey, 400 per cent; Victor Talking Machine Company, 600 per cent; Vacuum Oil, 300 per cent; Ohio Oil Company, 300 per cent; Bank of Manhattan (New York), 100 per cent; Gulf Oil Corporation, 200 per cent; Great Northern Paper Company, 200 per cent; Union Mills, Inc., Boston, 100 per cent; Standard Oil of Kansas, 300 per cent; Hercules Powder Company, 100 per cent; Standard Oil of New York, 200 per cent.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

**ROBERT FRASER.**

By James Lord.

"And the Deeds of Good Men Shall Live After Them."

Every man in the labor movement in the West, especially those in the Oil Workers' Union, will feel a hart-pang in the passing of Robert Fraser. I personally feel as though something good and infinitely fine had gone out of the labor movement. As a staunch friend, a counsellor, a philosopher and a real pal, Bob Fraser stood out as a nonpareil. The hearts of the men and women throughout the oil fields will all feel a pang at this irreparable loss of one of the greatest champions of their rights and welfare, and will experience a season of sympathy and sorrow for his loved ones who are left with the burden of being deprived of their bread winner, a loyal and devoted husband and an affectionate father.

My heart is sad as I write these lines. I have never known a man that I was attracted to and admired more than Bob Fraser.

He was a real soldier of the common good. His desire at all times, his every effort was put forward to the end that there would be a better opportunity for the children of men.

His keen sense of justice, his analysis of the workingman's problems, his exquisite sense of humor and his fearless championship of the rights of men all tended to place him as one of the greatest apostles for the better environment of the toiling masses.

With "Hearts Bowed Down" we salute this magnificent friend and brother in his passing, we will gain inspiration in the remembrance of his great personality and good deeds, and in remembering and revering his activities, his principles, principles as rugged and unchanging as his native granite Highlands, we will therefrom gain some solace in our grief, and possibly emerge from it with an infinitely greater love for men, women and little children.

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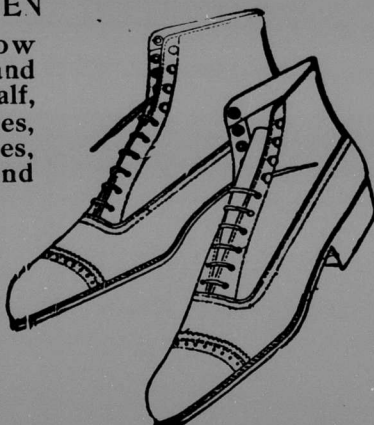
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## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: John I. Nolan of the molders, Louis Kerth of the brewers, Olaf Nielsen of the bakers, John M. Shumpf of the printing pressmen, William J. Simpson of the plasterers, Thomas H. Wagstaff of the musicians, Bernard Flannery of the granite cutters.

Reports reaching San Francisco are to the effect that 7000 men employed by the Edison Power Company near Fresno are on strike for a wage increase of a dollar a day, improved working conditions, and in sympathy with the men who recently went on strike on the Hetch Hetchy project. It is said that both strikes were engineered by representatives of the One Big Union and the Industrial Workers of the World. Many of the men on strike are now in San Francisco.

During October the membership of Federal Employees' Union No. 1 was augmented by twenty-four initiations, which record was excelled by only two other unions affiliated with the National Federation of Federal Employees.

Proposed legislation to be presented to the next session of the California Legislature by organized labor was considered by the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council at a meeting held

in the Labor Temple Thursday night. There will be other meetings during the next few weeks.

Sausage Makers' Union No. 203 of San Francisco at their meeting held Tuesday, November 14th, unanimously went on record condemning the un-American "Criminal Syndicalism Law" and also the prosecution of James H. Dolson, C. Award Tobey, John E. Snyder, J. A. Ragsdale, and J. G. Reed now being tried under said law in Oakland.

New delegates elected to the Labor Council are: Jack Glass of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Emil G. Buehrer of the Cooks' Union and D. S. Schwartz of the Chauffeurs' Union.

The State Federation of Barbers is preparing a sanitation and examination measure which they intend to bring before the Legislature in the hope of it becoming a law during next year. The Federation, acting on instructions at the recent convention, is using its offices to bring about a uniform initiation fee throughout the State.

The various retail clerks and shoe clerks' unions around the San Francisco Bay district met in convention in Clerks' Hall, 1110 Broadway, Oakland, on last Sunday, Nov. 19, 1922. The convention was called to order at ten o'clock a. m., and locals

were well represented, the convention being under the jurisdiction of the Bay Cities Federation of Retail Clerks. Many matters of importance to salespeople were brought up and acted upon. Plans were devised for a vigorous educational campaign appealing to the buying public to do shopping before six o'clock p. m. every day of the week, as well as an effective system of advertising and urging the patronage of those retail stores granting union conditions, and employing union clerks. Efforts will also be made for a more general organization of those salespeople employed in the selling of men's and women's wearing apparel. The convention went on record as strongly opposed to the employment of salespeople upon a percentage or commission basis. All affiliated locals were advised to co-operate with the organized labor movement, and to render every possible assistance, morally and financially, in helping it to triumph over its present difficulties. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, J. C. Tretheway, Oakland; vice-president, F. A. O'Brien, San Francisco; secretary-treasurer, Ernst Solomon, Oakland; guard, Marcus Behr, Oakland; district organizer, J. P. Griffin, San Francisco; trustees, J. J. Brennan, Oakland; E. A. Levy, San Francisco; J. A. Kettlewell, Oakland. Convention then adjourned.

### SHOP CRAFTS BALL.

The railroad shop crafts announce a dance in behalf of the striking railroad shopmen, to be held in National Hall, Sixteenth and Mission streets, on Saturday night, December 2, the total receipts from which will be used to purchase food for the commissary department, which is daily feeding approximately 250 families in San Francisco and an equal number in Oakland and vicinity.

Of the roads entering California, only one railroad, the Western Pacific, has signed up with the unions.

According to word received from B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, 129 railroads have signed the union agreement. This represents five-eighths of the total number of railroads in the United States which were affected by the strike of last July, when 480,000 railroad shopmen went on strike.

### TWELVE-HOUR DAY CHARGED.

Many government employees work a 12-hour day and a seven-day week, and are not even paid overtime was charged at the meeting of the executive council of the National Federation of Federal Employees, in session in Washington.

It was stated that engineers in most Federal buildings in Washington work seven days a week. Lockmasters on the Fox river in Wisconsin often labor 16 hours a day.

These abuses, it was stated, prevail "in countless instances in the government service throughout the country." The long workday is especially prevalent in the customs service. Immigration and customs officials on the Canadian border are working the 12-hour day and seven-day week.

The executive council has arranged to take this matter up with the various departmental heads.

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